

WOMEN VS. WHISKEY

Ohio Ladies on an Anti-Barro Prayer Crusade.

LAGER BEER MEN CONVERT

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2, 1892.

importance. At Franklin, Warren county, ladies are zealously besieging all the saloon keepers with prayer meetings. One of the German saloon keepers has signed their pledge and lo

tried to give a ball while the ladies were in fin-
ishing hymns and praying. Towards evening
lancers went to the dwelling of the manager
told him they could not start the dance.

At Waynesville, Warren county, several salaried preachers hold out, and it is said that the rough

form. A picket of ladies watched the saloon Saturday night and immediately surrounded the doors when any man tried to enter for a drink. One of the saloon keepers has sold his share.

an active promoter of the crusade, he will move West. Deputations of his will visit each saloon daily. On Saturday, Nashville, the largest temperance mass meeting in the world, was held. The program was such that the meeting continued over three hours. At one time the packed hall rose *en masse* to testify that they would cease their efforts till the last vestige of whiskey traffic is banished from the town. At London, Madison county, the ladies are leading the saloons, groceries and drug stores. The druggists there have unanimously signed the pledge. The saloon keepers number twenty, some of whom are hostile and some non-committal. If offered out of a saloon, the latter will likely organize a prayer meeting. At Paducah, the ladies are making the new law said. "Yes, we will send the ladies to the saloons, and if an insult is offered to them, if a woman is insulted, we will rise as one man, and enforce the laws of our country." At Louisville, the ladies of Jefferson County, the excitement is the most intense ever known in the struggle. The ladies are making the rounds of the saloons, and are so successful that they present the pledge to the proprietors, the sale of intoxicating liquors. At Louisville, the ladies are so successful that they present the pledge to the proprietors, the sale of intoxicating liquors. At Louisville, the ladies are so successful that they present the pledge to the proprietors, the sale of intoxicating liquors. At Louisville, the ladies are so successful that they present the pledge to the proprietors, the sale of intoxicating liquors.

At Hillsboro, Highland county, of the State of Oregon, including three hotel-keepers, have closed, at least temporarily. Of the four drug stores, two have agreed to sell only on prescription, and the other two have agreed to sell only to druggists or physicians. A saloon keeper there named Ed. Smith has issued posters warning the women of Hillsboro not to obstruct his legitimate business, and threatening to sue them if they do. He is, therefore, hereby further notified that such objections and trespasses are repeated I shall prosecute, and address the ladies by name, and I shall sue the injuries occasioned by reason of the practice which I complain. All others aiding or encouraging the same, will be held equally responsible. I am notified that I shall hold them responsible for such advice and encouragement."

The United States Marshal, however, have threatened, each commanding a band of twenty soldiers, and divide time regularly. If the saloon will not close under a regular agreement, they will close it by force, and will not wait until the people get accustomed to doing without saloons.

The State Temperance success thus far has been only a very small one. The record shows that the consumption of wine and beer has decreased two-thirds. The German press of the State heretofore denounce the crusade.

The Sidwalk Crusade to be Adopted in the Bay State—Lumblers of Worcester to be First Experimented Upon—Clergymen in Earnest This Time.

BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1875.

A new temperance movement—that of visiting barrooms by a band of praying men and women, and the initiation of warring with saloons, has been commenced in this locality. It was started in Boston, and has been taken up by some twenty gentlemen, mostly clerical men, identified with the State Temperance Society. They held a meeting at the office of the Rev. Mr. Lewis. There was a good deal of discussion as to where the initial experiment should be made, Boston, Chelsea, Brighton or other places being suggested as the proper places. Finally, it was decided to place the experiment on Brighton, now of the Nineteenth ward of Boston, and proposed that as the place for the initiatory meeting should be taken. He said it was terribly situated, and that it was the worst place in the city, considering the size of its population. There are between ninety and 100 rum shops. One thing was certain, the place was a bad one. The officers were a unit on the temperance side,

ould use their influence.

Dr. Lewis objected, as this theory was based on the existence of sections of towns.

Mr. Wilson thought that Brighton was particularly the place for the first attack, and that the hotel should be the first place for a policeman to be arrested.

Rev. Mr. Sargent supported Mr. Wilson, and moved that in the judgment of this body it be essential to commence operations in Brighton, and that the committee be authorized to do all that was not in favor of Boston as the starting place. Many wanted the sympathy in the work of the entire clergy, and he was led to believe that the clergy would do it. He would have a struggle in his own church.

Mr. Brown, of Chelsea, had an argument in favor of making Chelsea. Rum is sold there, but it is not a very large town.

After a lengthy discussion, in which Dr. Lewis strenuously argued taking a whole town instead of equal rights and justice, Mr. Sargent moved that the committee be authorized to do all that was not in favor of Boston as the starting place. Mr. Foster, of Worcester, that city was as

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ment that \$4,000,000 worth of bonds, issued by the signers of this protest, were issued by his predecessor to the Chattanooga Railroad, without adequate consideration to the State, and that \$2,500,000 worth of these bonds were issued in 1862 and hurried out of the State on a special train, there being no record of them in any office of the State. He claims that many holders of these bonds have signed their acceptance of them.